[THURSDAY, *September* 28, 1769.] THE [NUMB. 1395.]

NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

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A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb. 12 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13½ oz. for 2 Coppers.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	D's *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* H. M.	*ſets* H.	
THURSDAY	29	8	after 6 5	before 6	
FRIDAY	●	9	6 7	6	
SATURDAY	1	10	6 8	6	
SUNDAY	2	11	6 10	6	
MONDAY	3	11	6 11	6	
TUESDAY	4	12	6 12	6	
WEDNESDAY		1	6 13	6	New ● next Friday

Days 11 Hours 50 min. the 29th.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

A PHILOSOPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF COMETS, continued from our laſt.

ON January the 23d, 1743-4, a Comet appeared in Britain, whoſe apparent Diameter of its Nucleus was nearly equal to that of Jupiter, conſequently its real Magnitude is found to be Five Thouſand Eight Hundred and Sixteen Times greater than our Earth;—the Length of the Tail on February 13th, was computed to be Twenty-four Millions Seven Hundred and Sixty-ſix Thouſand, Six Hundred and Twenty-eight Miles;—The preſent moſt remarkable Comet, is conſiderably larger in the apparent Diameter of its Nucleus, as well as in the Length of its Tail.

And for the Heaven's wide Circuit, let it Speak
The Maker's high Magnificence; who Built
So ſpacious, and his Line ſtretch'd out ſo far,
That Man may know he dwells not in his own.
MILTON.

The Theory of Comets remains yet, in ſome Meaſure imperfect: But by Means of the preſent Theory, ſo far as it is improved, the ſeveral Species of the Orbits of Comets; their Velocity in Motion, and the reſpective Times of their periodic Revolutions, may be nearly determined.

But by the great Number of Comets, and the great Diſtance of their Aphelions from the Sun, and the Slowneſs of their Motion in thoſe extreme Parts of their Orbits, they will, by their mutual Graviations, diſturb one another; ſo that their Velocity in Motion, will be ſometimes a little increaſed, and ſometimes a little diminiſhed;—and there may be greater Changes than what ariſes from their Cauſes; for, Comets attracted nearer and nearer to the Sun, muſt neceſſarily ſuffer ſome Reſiſtance and Retardation from the Sun's Atmoſphere, as hath been the Caſe with the preſent Comet in particular, and which may ſerve to account for ſmall Inaccuracies, if it ſo happen in Calculations and Computations, reſpecting the Velocity in Motion of Comets in the general;—Comets may alſo be retarded by the Attraction of other Comets that are inviſible.

The Comets Trajectory at this Time, on the Celeſtial Globe, paſſeth thro' the upper Parts of the Tail of Monoceros, tending towards, and a little to the Northward of Hydra; and from its Velocity, (if no other Alteration happen,) and from the Inclination of its Path towards the Sun, we may expect that it will appear heliacally, and a ſetting Comet to the Weſtward, and alſo perform its grand Revolution about the Sun, (tho' now inviſible) within the Times given, in my laſt of September the 8th. I think that we may yet poſſibly view it a Cometa Crinitus, or hairy Comet, throwing forth Beams like Hair, from every Part around it.

I have not been able to diſcern any Danger from this Comet towards the Earth: But the Inhabitants of the Comet (if any Inhabitants there be) are undoubtedly in a moſt ſurpriſing and dreadful Situation for Heat, as the preſent trajectory of it, deſcends very nearly to, if not directly into the Sun itſelf, and if once in that Situation, we ſhall ſee it no more!

As it croſſed the Æquator on the Celeſtial Globe, during the late ſtormy Weather on the 8th Inſtant, it reminded me of thoſe Philoſophers, who give it as their firm Opinion, that the Vapours which ariſe from the Sun and fixed Stars, and the Tails of the Comet; may, at laſt, meet with and fall into the Atmoſphere of the Earth, or other Planets, by Attraction; and there be condenſed and turned into Water and humid Spirits, &c.

S. SP. SKINNER.

The Philoſophical Deſcription of Comets, continued. *New-York, 25th Sept.*

The preſent remarkable Comet's grand Revolution about the Sun, in all probability, is by this Time completely effected, or elſe its wonderful Maſs, its prodigious Quantity of matter, with its Millions of Inhabitants, and Conſtitution, (if it is peopled) muſt certainly be involved in a moſt dreadful Diſſolution.

I have carefully attended the Sun, with a Teleſcope ſuitably prepared, in every opportunity, in Order to diſcover, if poſſible, any circumſtantial, or apparent Alterations therein; but as nothing unuſual has yet appeared, I think we may reaſonably conclude, that Providence hath permitted this ſurpriſingly large ſolid Body, or Comet, with its ſcorched Inhabitants, to paſs the Sun; and that perhaps with reparable and inconſiderable Hurt; for its highly rational, to imagine that the Magnificent Creator of the amazing wide extended Univerſe, hath provided every World with Inhabitants, and hath alſo furniſhed the Inhabitants of every Climate and of every World, with Bodies, Means and Circumſtances, in all Reſpects, ſuitably adapted to their deſtined warmer Offices in the Heavens.

"The Ways of Heav'n are dark and intricate,
"Puzzled in Mazes, and perplex'd with Errors,
"Our Underſtanding traces 'em in vain,
"Loſt and bewildered in fruitleſs Search;
"Nor ſees with how much Art the Windings run,
"Nor where the regular Confuſion ends."

This Week, early in the Evenings, with a very clear Horizon, the Comet (if unhurt) may be expected to be ſeen, as a brighter ſetting Comet to the Weſtward.

It is not a periodic but an accidental Comet, and if the Excentricity of its Orbit ſhould happen to prove greater than what I've apprehended from Obſervations taken juſt before it diſappeared, then it will not for the preſent appear to the Weſtward; but there is a ſtrong Probability of viewing it again from the North-Eaſtward.

There manifeſtly appears to me ſome Uncertainty and ſome Danger in every Comet that moves in the Heavens; But I ſhall repeat what I obſerved in my laſt, that I am not able from my own Experience, to diſcern any Danger from this Comet towards the Earth: Notwithſtanding, from ſome of the ſtricteſt Rules of Experimental and Natural Philoſophy, &c. there was a Variety of apparent Circumſtances attending on this exceedingly large Comet, that abſolutely afforded abundant Room for very extenſive Speculations; for, the Sun and the Moon, the Planets and the Comets, and every habitable World, muſt indubitably have a moſt prodigious extenſive natural Effect and Influence, from the uncontrovertible Laws of mutual Gravitation, &c. i. e. in Proportion to their Magnitudes and Diſtances.

For it univerſally appears by Experiments and Aſtronomical Obſervations, that all Bodies about the Earth gravitate towards the Earth; and that in Proportion to the Quantity of Matter which they ſeverally contain; that the Moon likewiſe, according to the Quantity of its Matter, gravitates towards the Earth; that on the other Hand our Sea gravitates towards our Moon; and all the Planets mutually one towards another; and the Comets in like Manner towards the Sun; we muſt in Conſequence of this Rule, univerſally allow, that all Bodies whatſoever are endowed with a Principle of mutual Gravitation.

The Earth is only Eighty-one Millions of Britiſh Miles diſtant from the Sun:—The Tails of Comets in general, are from Twenty Million to Eighty Million of Miles in Length; their Bodies move near to the Sun, conſequently their ſulphureous ſuffocating Smoke and Steam, with their large denſe Atmoſpheres, as they approach nearer and nearer to the Sun, muſt neceſſarily be rarified, perhaps kindled at Times, and diſperſed in various very diſtant Directions, and will undoubtedly be attracted by the Earth's Atmoſphere, and alſo by any other Atmoſpheres, that are neareſt to the Comet; and will there be condenſed, and probably occaſion in them, ſome very material ſudden Changes, or violent Alterations, perhaps only of Wind and Weather, &c. or under the mildeſt Circumſtances, may Occaſion only a few Days of an unuſually dark, moiſt, foggy Atmoſphere, to ſurround the Earth and other Planets.

From my laſt Obſervations & Computations, which were the moſt exact of the whole, I expect that the Comet muſt have repaſſed the Æquator, and either fell upon the Sun's Surface to increaſe the Sun's Heat, or paſſed it; and that nearly, or a little before the Time of this Autumnal Equinox, which is eſteemed a moſt extraordinary Time and Circumſtance, and ſuch a one as perhaps never attended a Comet before.

We need not be ſurpriſed at the falling of a Comet upon the Sun's Surface, after having done its other Offices in the Heavens; there muſt be ſome ſuch Means for the Supply of the Sun's continually exhauſted Subſtance: For, as all the planetary Bodies revolving round him are ſupplied by vaſt Quantities of his elementary Subſtance, diſperſed throughout the whole viſible ſolar Syſtem, by their ſeveral Attractions from his Subſtance, it ſeems as natural for all the revolving Planets to finiſh their Periods, by falling upon the Sun's Body, (being the next largeſt Maſs) as for the Bodies of all the Plants and Animals, to terminate by falling into their Mother Subſtance the Earth, (the next largeſt Maſs to them) from whence they derived their Bulk and Support.

The Earth, we may obſerve, is furniſhed with ſeveral Kinds of Cumbuſtible Matter, ready for kindling, whenever a ſufficient Cauſe ſhall introduce a Change in its Orbit, to carry it near the Sun for taking Fire, and then may convey its Heat, as a Comet, to remote Regions in the laſt Viciſſitude of its Duration.

By the nearer and nearer Coincidence of the planetary Orbits with the Plane of the Ecliptic, a Period of this Syſtem of Planets ſeems to be demonſtrable and inevitable from natural Cauſes; but in Regard to the Medium in which they now circulate, tending very little to deſtroy or hinder their Motion, by Reſiſtance, the Planets in the Heavens may ſubſiſt an exceeding long Time.

The fixed Stars being ſo many Suns to different Syſtems of Planets moving reſpectively round them, having been gradually waſted by the Light and Vapour emitted from them for a long Time, may be recruited by Comets deſcending to them; having done their other Offices in the Heavens; and from this freſh Supply of Fuel, old Stars acquiring freſh Splendor, may paſs for new Stars; of which Kind are ſuch fixed Stars as appear with ſudden and wonderful Brightneſs, and then vaniſh out of Sight in the Heavens gradually.

The Reaſon why the preſent Comet (and every Planet) appears dimmer when viewed through a Teleſcope than ſeen by the naked Eye, is, becauſe the Glaſſes cannot magnify their Quantity of Light on their Surfaces, as they do their Diſks or Surfaces themſelves.

Theſe Philoſophical Deſcriptions of the Phænomena of Comets, are intended for public and private Amuſement, during the precarious and dangerous Travels of the preſent unexpected and wonderful Comet. S. SP. SKINNER.

New-York, near King's-College, Sept. 25, 1769.

QUEBEC, August 31.

Friday night last, about 11 o'clock, as a poor man, his wife, and two children, were departing from this city, in a canoe, to their farm up the country, they unluckily run thwart a ship's cable in the river, which immediately overset the canoe, when happily for them, the man instantly caught one of the children with his teeth, and got hold of the cable with his hands, where, with his wife hanging round his body, he supported himself and them till taken up by some boats: The other child was taken up at some distance from them floating on the water, borne up only by the blanket, in which it was lying when the canoe overset; so that they were all miraculously sav'd, but lost every thing they had in the canoe.

BOSTON, September 18.

The following account is taken from the St. Christopher's Gazette of August 19, viz. Mr. Lumley Woodyear, who arrived here yesterday from Antigua, in the sloop Polly, Capt. Hood, informs us, that a fire broke out in the town of St. John's, on Wednesday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, which has consumed the principal part of the town; most part of the stores and wharves are burnt down; at 9 o'clock the custom-house took fire, in consequence of which all the adjacent stores must inevitably undergo the same fate. At 10 o'clock, the time Mr. Woodyear left that place, the fire was very violent in many parts of the town. In short, words cannot describe the dismal scene.

Capt. Hood says, that nothing will escape the flames, except the Court-House and Guard-House. The fire began in an oven.

PROVIDENCE, September 16.

Captain Marshall further advises, that he sailed from Dominica on the 21st ult. and that the day before he sailed, he saw a gentleman just arrived from Antigua, who informed him, that the whole town of St. John's in that Island, was consumed by fire on the 16th of August, and that all the vessels in the road were obliged to get under way, to escape the violence of the flames—He also spoke with a schooner, Captain Jonathan Davis, of Boston, in lat. 27, from St. Thomas's, who confirmed the account of St. John's being destroyed by fire.

Paragraph of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-York to his Friend in Providence, dated Aug. 30.

"Some time in march last a correspondent of yours happened to be in company with Colonel R——d, the Colonel, in the course of his conversation, took occasion to mention the breaking up of the garrisons on the frontiers, and the calling in of the troops, together with the discontinuance of presents to the Indians in the manner as was formerly done, as affairs, which he thought would certainly be attended with very serious Consequences to the Colonies; for that the Indians were very insolent before he left Michilimakinac, and that he daily expected to hear of their commiting hostilities.—Upon which he was asked by an inferior Officer, who was of his company, what could be the reason of such a great and sudden alteration in Indian affairs?—To which he replied, that it was supposed to originate at Head-Quarters, as a scheme that would inevitably engage the attention of the Colonies, of which administration might avail itself, and that it would in all probability lessen Sir William's influence and income, of which the chief was thought to be jealous.—The foregoing was shortly after confirmed by two other Officers, whom your aforesaid correspondent accidentally met, and travelled in company with.——Quere. Doth not our late accounts relative to Indian affairs, corroborate the above thoughts and suppositions, notwithstanding all the ministerial puffs of its being a majestic emanation, "that the Colonies were graciously favoured with the liberty of providing for the exigencies of the Indian trade, &c."——If you conceive that a publication of the above, or any part of it, will serve the cause of America, you may depend on the truth of it."

NEW-LONDON, September 8.

Mr. GREEN,

Please to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

BY late advices from Wyoming, on Susquehannah river, we learn there is about 200 settlers there, under the conduct of Major John Durkee, of Norwich, and that they have 500 loads of good hay, and sown 200 acres with wheat, and are yet sowing; the most of their indian corn is very good——and that the several mobs raised by the Pennsylvanians to dispossess the settlers, have proved abortive; and we further learn that Major Durkee so behaves and conducts, that he hath got the universal esteem of all the settlers;—and notwithstanding all the disadvantages he is under of not having any law, either civil or martial, to govern the people by, yet he quiets all their uneasinesses, and they are well united, and do not only love and fear, but honour and obey the Major, who is superiorly accomplished for such an undertaking; he is steady, affable, mild and gentle, but resolutely determined to defend their just rights against their unjust opposers, and hath hitherto succeeded to the great terror of those evil doers, which gives us great hopes, by the blessing of God, of the settlement of this colony being greatly enlarged, and thereby a door opened for the spreading the glorious gospel among the natives of this land, so that the wilderness shall blossom as the rose, and the desart become a fruitful field.

Sept. 6. By Capt. Blakeney, who arrived last Friday from St. Croix and Turk's-Islands, we are informed, that just before he left the former, one George Cornell, well known in Newport for almost every infamous action in the power of man to commit, was discovered there of giving information to the Hon. Board of Commissioners, with respect to the trade of that and some other Islands to the Continent. Mr. Cornell met with part of the treatment such gentry as he sometimes receive, and always merit—— we are told he just escaped with life.——A gentleman who came with Capt. Blakeney says, he saw several letters from Mr. Commissioner Robinson, to this wretch, copies of which were put at up the public houses. A gentleman at St. Croix has sent a copy of one of Cornell's letters to his honor, which we give the public, verbatim.——Mr. Cornell wrote a letter to Capt. Blakeney, in which he acknowledges himself the writer of the letter to Mr. Robinson, says he intended no harm, and begs to be taken off the Island, where he expected every moment to be put to death by the populace; but Capt. Blakeney did not choose to comply with this request.

If there was the least doubt before, surely this will fully convince the merchant what he has to expect from persons capable of making use of such wretches as Cornell, and taking such mean, low methods of information.

"SIR,

"SINCE my last letter to your Honour, I beg leave to acquaint you that I am now at St. Croix, and shall sail for Newbern in North-Carolina To-morrow morning. I hope your Honour has not forgot me. I would be very glad if you will be pleased to write me a line as soon as possible you can, as I can't live long on shore without your Honour's help. If your Honour will be pleased to make me searcher of North-Carolina, or will be pleased to send me a vessel there immediately, I will be bound to have some of those St. Croix men, as here are five sail lading for North-Carolina, and also a number more for the other Northern Colonies, to sail very soon; the first of those bound for North-Carolina, will sail about the first of September, the others very soon after them. If your Honour will appoint me searcher, or send me a vessel, I will stand a good chance to get some of their St. Croix rum, and likewise their vessels. There is a large trade from Martineco and this place, to the Northern Colonies, which might be very easily detected by keeping a good look-out for them. I must beg your Honour to write me as soon as possible, that I may know what to depend upon.

I am your Honours most humble Serv't,

GEORGE CORNELL.

St. Croix, 6th Aug. 1769."

Directed "To the Honourable John Robinson, Esq; one of the Honourable Commissioners of the Board at Boston."

ANNAPOLIS, September 14.

On Thursday Night last and all the next Day, without Intermission, we had the most Violent Storm of Wind and Rain, from the North-East, ever known in the Memory of the oldest Inhabitant.—In the lower Parts of this Province, at a very moderate Calculation, upwards of One Hundred Tobacco-Houses have been blown down, besides other Buildings; an incredible Quantity of Corn broke down, the Blades stripp'd off, and blown away.—Fine Crops of Tobacco growing, of which there only now remains some Stalks.—A great Number of Mills broke down, and carried away by the Current.—The Rain beat through many Houses in this City, the Walls of which were 14 Inches thick.—In short, scarce any Thing has withstood the Violence of the Tempest, and the Damage done by the Destruction of Buildings, Corn, Hay, Fodder, and Tobacco, can only be guessed at, but certainly amounts to many Thousands Sterling, and will be severely felt the ensuing Winter.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

The General Assembly of this province will meet this aftermoon, at four o'clock.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1.

"To the surprise of almost every patriotic politician, the same Ministry continues to direct our affairs as in my last; they seem to think the British subjects in America were made with saddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths, and they, the Ministry with boots and spurs to ride you at their pleasure, but was I to advise the brave Americans, I would have you throw the devils in the dirt if they spur too hard; for I have no notion of a brave people submitting to the spirit of arrogance against their convictions. I know both the Ministry and the opposition, and must confess I have no confidence in either.

The General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey are summoned to meet at Burlington, on Tuesday, the 10th of October.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated the 23d and 24th of August.

"I told you in my last we were alarmed at the behaviour of the Indians. I don't remember that any thing has happened on their part since, that could give us any further cause of uneasiness; but I cannot say that the white people have behaved well, for within these two days a worthless fellow, named Cornelius Dougherty, has murdered in the most barbarous manner an unhappy Indian of the Munsy Tribe, whom he found drunk and asleep. He first mauled him with a billet of wood, afterwards with brick bats, and having killed him, he dragged him into the river, there left him, and then attempted to make his escape, but was secured. The Munsies are not very powerful, nor held in great esteem by the other Indian nations, which may make them take the less notice of this unhappy affair.

This morning (Aug. 24.) came down some Mingoes, with a chief, called the White Mingo, at their head, who insisted strenuously on Dougherty's being set at liberty, and at their importunities, the commanding officer has released him; which however, seems to give great umbrage to a party of the Munsies, who came down this evening on purpose to inquire into the particulars of this unhappy affair."

Ship Hope, Robinson, Brig Content, Feather-stone, and Sloop Kingston, Graham, are ashore at our Capes, and a Brig —— Capt. Reed, for Marble-head, at Cape May, all full of Water; and many small Crafts.

Sept. 21. Friday last the ship Hope, Capt. Robinson, from Bristol, arrived here, having been ashore below Bombay Hook, where he was obliged to cut away his mizen-mast, and also his fore and main-topmasts.

Extract of a letter from London, June 18, 1769.

"There seems to be a general stagnation of politics at present. Mr. Wilkes slumbers and sleeps, but it is reported, that his dreams are very ominous to some in power. The next Session of Parliament is expected to produce a total change in the Ministry, when they say, the Marquis of Rockingham and his party will come into place. Strange as you may think it, yet Mr G. Grenville, the famous projector of all American grievances, is now vigorous in the opposition to the court, and declares aloud against the expediency and legality of the acts. Dr. Franklin is the best friend America ever had. With a noble freedom of spirit, he utters his sentiments upon all proper occasions."

Extract of a letter from London, July 25.

"There is no particular news, except that it is now a pretty general opinion, that the Duke of G——n, and his party, will be routed next sessions. G. Grenville is now almost as warm in favour of America, as he was formerly against it."

Extract of a letter from London, dated August 2.

"Every thing is quiet here at present.——We have a very fine and plentiful season, which will probably lower the price of the necessaries of life, and of course tend to keep the labouring part of the people quiet, and in good humour—Wilkes is now hardly mentioned; but the committee of greivances and apprehensions, are still very assiduous to promote the sending up similar Petitions to that from Middlesex, from the other counties, throughout the kingdom.—No change in the Ministry; the present set of them seem to have nothing to apprehend, but rather to be on a very firm footing——You will see in the papers several hints thrown out, as if offers of pardon had been made to Wilkes, which he had rejected, but there is not a syllable of truth in any of them.——North-American affairs stand exactly where the parliament left them."

Saturday last Captain Dann, arrived here from Dominica, who informes us, that he touched at St. John's, in Antigua, where, on the 16th or 17th of last month, they had a most terrible fire, which broke out about two O'Clock in the Afternoon, and there being a strong north-east wind, the flames were soon communicated to different quarters, when the Custom-House, Goal, and upwards of 200 of the principal houses, stores, &c. were burnt down; that one Mr. Carlisle, a merchant, had both his legs, and both arms broke, and it was thought could not long survive; and several others were much hurt, but he did not hear of any Lives being lost; that the fire being chiefly among the stores, the merchants there are considerable sufferers, and many of them entirely ruined; the damage is estimated at near a million that currency; the court-house, and one of the Printing-offices, escaped the flames. The fire was said to be occasion'd by a crack in a baker's oven.

Captain Ferns, from the Grenades, on the 8th,

off Chincoteague, we met wi
in our last, in which he carr
shifted part of his cargo, an
damage in his sails and rigg
Lat. 35, 30, Long. 76,
wreck, which proved to be
Capt. James Caro, from Ca
days out, who had lost his
boats, and every thing off h
gale, had his counter beat i
in the hold, so that the sea r
her, but being loaded with lu
sinking; the captain and cre
and worn out with fatigue,
on board, and has brought
the sea ran so high, he coul
ing to the vessel. And on
leagues from our capes, he
len, of Nantuket, who info
Whalers had suffered great
gale.

Captain Higgs, from Pro
stant, in lat. 72, 30, spoke
Friend, from this Place for
well. The next day he met
he lost his boat, and every
bout eight leagues to the N
he saw a sloop full of water,
had a new boom not tarre
the inside of her gun-wale p
tons burthen, but having n
on board, to learn further p

On tuesday captain West,
mentioned in our last to be a
with his people, having g
of his cargo, but the vess
mate was killed by the long
of the chocks against the s
they quitted her.

PHILADELP

On thursday last was t
county of Northampton, a
came from the colony of
convicted of a riot, in taki
of land in this province, c
Wyoming. The verdict o
on these facts: Some time
ary last, a few of the defen
under arms, and were tak
upon their promise to quit
suffered to return home
month's time they returne
built a strong block house
declared they were determ
session to the last. Upon
several justices with the s
Pennsylvanians went up to
to arrest them; they at fi
saying, they would defen
but after some time, on th
Trip, a Quaker, they we
der, and by this means th
happily prevented.

Last Friday afternoon,
was shingling a house in
tunately fell down, and br
mannner, breaking severa
skull. He now lies dange
prentices is committed to
ing him off the roof. Th
smith's apprentice, broth
in goal, as abovementione
by a kick from a horse.

NEW-YOR

Captain Berton, in 7
acquaints us, That Pasca
the first of August, in a
for Amsterdam.

From the St. Christophe
Extract of a private Le
Augu

"The accident that
Instant is unaccountable
you all the Description I
gan about three in the
till twelve at Night, in
about three hundred Ho
further had we not blow
serve the remaining Part
ing up one or two of th
their Lives. A prodigio
and other Goods is dest
chants had Time enoug
more than they did. In
public Business was tran
stands upon another. T
scene, though luckily so
Day-time, otherwise mo
sued. I am sorry to say,
is gone. This Account,
best that business will pe
Damage, as nearly as y
mounts to between seven a
Pounds."

The Storm on Friday the

off Chincoteague, we met with the gale mentioned in our last, in which he carried away his bowsprit, shifted part of his cargo, and received considerable damage in his sails and rigging. On the 13th, in Lat. 35, 30, Long. 76, he came along-side a wreck, which proved to be the sloop Sword Fish, Capt. James Caro, from Cape-Fear for Jamaica, 9 days out, who had lost his mast, sails, rigging, boats, and every thing off his deck, in the above gale, had his counter beat in, and eight feet water in the hold, so that the sea made a fair breach over her, but being loaded with lumber, it kept her from sinking; the captain and crew, were much disabled, and worn out with fatigue, when he took them all on board, and has brought them in with him, but the sea ran so high, he could save nothing belonging to the vessel. And on the 15th, about fifty leagues from our capes, he spoke with captain Allen, of Nantuket, who informed him the fleet of Whalers had suffered great damage in the same gale.

Captain Higgs, from Providence, on the 7th instant, in lat. 72, 30, spoke the Carolina, captain Friend, from this Place for London, 4 days out. all well. The next day he met with the gale, in which he lost his boat, and every thing off his deck. About eight leagues to the Northward of Cape-May he saw a sloop full of water, and her mast gone; she had a new boom not tarred, green quarters, and the inside of her gun-wale painted yellow, about 40 tons burthen, but having no boat, he could not go on board, to learn further particulars.

On tuesday captain West, of the brig Elizabeth, mentioned in our last to be ashore, came up to town; with his people, having got out the greatest part of his cargo, but the vessel is entirely lost. His mate was killed by the long boat being thrown out of the chocks against the side of the vessel, before they quitted her.

PHILADELPHIA, Sep. 18.

On thursday last was tried at Easton, in the county of Northampton, a number of people, who came from the colony of Connecticut, and were convicted of a riot, in taking possession of a tract of land in this province, on Lahnawanack, above Wyoming. The verdict of the jury was founded on these facts: Some time about the 10th of February last, a few of the defendants came to Wyoming under arms, and were taken by the sheriff; but upon their promise to quit their design, they were suffered to return home; however, in about a month's time they returned with a larger number, built a strong block house at Lahnawanack, and declared they were determined to defend their possession to the last. Upon hearing of their return, several justices with the sheriff, and a number of Pennsylvanians went up to the blockhouse, in order to arrest them; they at first refused to surrender, saying, they would defend themselves till death, but after some time, on the mediation of one Isaac Trip, a Quaker, they were prevailed on to surrender, and by this means the shedding of blood was happily prevented.

Last Friday afternoon, as one Joshua Pancoast, was shingling a house in Market-street, he unfortunately fell down, and bruised himself in a terrible mannner, breaking several bones, and fracturing his skull. He now lies dangerously ill. One of his apprentices is committed to goal on suspicion of pushing him off the roof. The same afternoon, a blacksmith's apprentice, brother to the young man, now in goal, as abovementioned, had his skull fractured by a kick from a horse.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Captain Berton, in 7 Weeks from Gibraltar, acquaints us, That Pascal Paoli passed the Streights the first of August, in a large Dutch Ship bound for Amsterdam.

From the St. Christopher's Chronicle, of Aug. 26.

Extract of a private Letter from Antigua, dated August 24.

"The accident that happened to us the 17th Instant is unaccountable; however, I shall give you all the Description I can of it. The Fire began about three in the Afternoon, and continued till twelve at Night, in which Time it consumed about three hundred Houses, and would have gone further had we not blown up many Houses to preserve the remaining Part of the Town. In blowing up one or two of the Houses, three Men lost their Lives. A prodigious Quantity of Provisions and other Goods is destroyed, though the Merchants had Time enough to save a great Deal more than they did. In the Place where all the public Business was transacted, scarcely one Stone stands upon another. The Ruin is a shocking scene, though luckily for us it happened in the Day-time, otherwise more Mischief must have ensued. I am sorry to say, that the Pride of Antigua is gone. This Account, imperfect as it is, is the best that business will permit me to send you. The Damage, as nearly as yet can be ascertained, amounts to between seven and eight hundred thousand Pounds."

The Storm on Friday the 8th Instant, was the most extensive, extraordinary and dreadful that ever was heard of in America, its Effects have been very terrible from Boston to North-Carolina, an Extent of near a 1000 Miles, which we have already heard of, and the further it reached to the Southward, it has raged with the more irresistable and destructive Violence; in Carolina and Virginia, there has scarce been a Vessel, but what was driven on Shore, dismasted, or lost, with some Lives; a prodigious Number of Houses, especially Tobacco Houses, Barns, &c. blown down, and the Crops of Tobacco, Corn, &c. whether in the House or the Field, almost entirely destroy'd; together with abundance of Wheat, so that Poverty and Famine seems to threaten whole Provinces to the Southward; the Trees are blown down in such a Manner, that the Roads are impassible with Carriages, and hardly a Mill was left standing in the Countries thro' which the Storm had passed, which was no less violent in the Inland Parts, as far as we have heard, than on the Sea Coast.

At the Election of Representatives in Virginia, the patriotic Members of the late Assembly, were unanimously re-chosen, among whom, tho' absent, was the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Esq; one of the Commissioners, &c. who lately left this City.

We are obliged to postpone the further Articles of the Difference between Mr. Otis and the Commissioners of the Customs: Of Mr. Meis, with the Non-importers in Boston, of the Comet, and several other interesting Matters.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship York. Berton, Alicant. Hercules, Ramsay, Lisbon. Brig Havannah, Nicholson, Haverdegrace; Friends Goodwill, Spicer, Hull. Schooner Littler Sukey, Broughton, Hispaniola; Polly, Newton, New-Providence; Ann, Parker, Turks-Island. Sloop Nancy, Rogers, Pensacola; Thomas and Catherine, Laroux; and Two Brothers, Warner, Rhode-Island.

Outward.—Brig King George, Newton, for Quebec; Pompey, Healy, Antigua. Sloop Hester, Lownds, St. Croix; Mary Ann, Vardill, Antigua; Charming Sally, Engler, Pensacola.

Cleared.—Schooner Providence, Ross, to London. Snow Buchanan, Kerr; and Two Sisters, Cockburn, Lisbon. Brig Friends Goodwill, Spicer, Philadelphia. Sloop Charlotte, Albouy, Madeira; Fame, Leaycraft, Gibraltar; Charles-Town, Whetten, South-Carolina; Betsy, Hull; and Lydia, Freebody, Rhode-Island. Schooner George, Wany, Quebec; Polly, Ashfield, Seville.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A report having generally prevailed to the prejudice of the merchants in this city; that instead of being satisfied with a moderate usual profit, they have taken advantage of the non-importation agreement, and demanded extravagant prices for the goods they had, and still have on hand. The committee of merchants, in justice to themselves and the other merchants of this city, think it necessary to advertise the public, that they have not as yet been able to discover that the said report is by any means well founded or supported; but that, on the contrary, most kinds of goods may be bought cheaper now then before the said non-importation agreement took place.

If therefore, any person or persons can produce to the committees appointed to inspect into the importation of goods, satisfactory evidence in support of the charge against the merchants in this city, it may tend not only to remedy the grievance complained of, but will also fix the odium on the guilty, where only it ought to rest; and leave to the innocent the praise which they justly merit from their country.——Nor ought any but the most clear and authentic proof be allowed to sully the reputation of those men in this and the neighbouring colonies, from whose patriotic example, the present age, and many future generations may probably derive the most solid advantages.

A small effort may in the beginning preserve that inestimable jewel, *Liberty*, but when once lost, is, as may be collected from the experience of ages, irretrievably lost forever.

Another Advertisement.

A printed notice having appeared on tuesday morning last, earnestly requesting the committees of merchants and mechanics, to meet at the lime tree, on a matter so precipitately taken for granted, as that it could neither be discovered from whom the said notice proceeded, or a single evidence found to support the allegation contained in it.——The aforesaid committees do therefore in this public manner make known unto all whom it may concern, that if any person or persons have any thing to communicate relative to the importation of goods, it is requested that application be made to the chairman, who will immediately call a meeting of the said committee, but that they will pay no regard to any anonymous Advertisements.

A Law, to repeal Part of a Law, Entitled a Law for assizing the Public Markets of this City; Published September the 27th, 1769.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of NEW-YORK; and it is hereby ordained by the Authority of the same. That so much of the said Law, as relates to the sale of the Article of Butter be repealed, and the same is hereby repealed accordingly.

By Order of the Common Council,

Augustus Van Cortland, Clerk.

ANY Quantity of American WINDOW GLASS of different Sizes, to be sold at a lower Rate than can be imported from Europe. Inquire of CASPAR WISTAR, at his Still-House, near the Ship-Yards, where any Person may be supplied with York distilled Rum. 95 106

TWO Thousand Pounds to be let on Land Security,—Inquire at the Bar of the Merchant's Coffee-House, New-York. 95 98

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of the late Sir Henry Moore, Baronet, or that are indebted to the Same, are desired to call on the Subscribers, that the Accounts may be adjusted, and the Debts paid as soon as possible.

ALEXANDR. DICKSON, SUSANNA DICKSON, PH. LIVINGSTON, jun. } Admrs.

95 98

For BRISTOL,

The fine new SHIP AMERICA, WILLIAM HARVY, Master; At Murray's Wharf;

HAS as good Accommodations for Passengers as any Vessel out of the Port,—will be dispatched soon: For Freight or Passage, apply to John, Thomas, and Samuel Franklin, Samuel Broome and Co. or the Master. 95 98

General Post Office, New-York, Sept. 26, 1769.

THE Mail for London, by the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderson, closes on Saturday the 7th of October. — ALEX. COLDEN, Agent.

ON Monday, November 6th, at 5 in the Evening, the Introductory Lecture to Dr. CLOSSY'S ANATOMICAL COURSE, will be read as usual; and the Lectures will be continued twice or thrice a Week, until the whole is concluded.

On Thursday, November 9th, at 5 in the Evening, the first Lecture on the Qualities and Medicinal Powers of Medicines, will be read, and continued every Thursday at the same Time, and will terminate in April.

In these Lectures all those official Simples will be shewn, in whose medicinal Powers Physicians are agreed: the Colours, Smells, Tastes, described, with the medicinal Quality of each; the several Forms in which they are most conveniently exhibited, with the Power of that Form, and a general Description of the Diseases in which they are most conveniently and effectually given.

Price of the Anatomical Lectures, - £. 5.
Private Pupils, - - - 10.
Price of the Course on the Materia Medica, 3. 3.

The Gentlemen who choose to attend these Lectures, will please to call for their Tickets to Dr. Clossy, which are to be immediately paid for, the Expences of both Courses not permitting any Credit for Tuition.

King's-College, Sept. 28, 1769. 95 99

James Yeoman, & John Collins, From LONDON,

BEG leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that they have taken a shop in Hanover-Square, (lately occupied by Mr Harmersley, next door but one to Mr Charles M'Evers) for the carrying on the watch and clock business, where all kinds of clocks and watches, will be clean'd and repair'd in a very careful and expeditious manner. Likewise gentlemen may have their guns new stock'd or repair'd as neat as in England.

N. B. We have imported nothing new at present, nor shall, until the importation becomes general. 93 98

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from John Thomas Esq; of West-Chester County, and province of New-York, on the 19th instant; an Indian slave, called Abraham, will pretend to be free born, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, well set, long black hair, something curled, one of his fore teeth in his under jaw broke off: Had on when he went away, a redish brown lappelled jacket, with slash sleeves, breeches of the same, a dark brown under jacket, without skirts, all with metal buttons; and a new felt hat.——It is likely he will change his name and dress, cut off his hair, and strive to get among the Indians.——Whoever takes up and returns the said slave, or secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by me

JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to carry him off, harbour or entertain him. 95 98

Rye, in West Chester County, 25th Sept. 1769.

To the respectable PUBLIC.

WHEREAS on the arrival of Capt. Spicer in a brig from Hull, some goods were landed, and Josias Short Vavasor, objected thereto, Capt. Spicer and Vavasor had harsh words, which next day was compromised, and in company Capt. Spicer declared himself, as in the following affidavit, which when reported by Vavasor and Waldron, was, by some of the committee of merchants in this city, said to be a falshood,—and we the subscribers think we are bound to justify ourselves on oath, as follows.

City of New-York, ss.

JOSIAS SHORT VAVASOR, and Adolph Waldron, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God. Depose and say, that on Saturday the 23d instant, being at the house of the said Adolph Waldron, Capt. Spicer, master of a brig from Hull, came into the room, who said, (after some discourse had passed) that the goods brought on board his brig, was only a cloak, and to open the door for the goods on board the ship Hope, Capt. De Peyster; and if it had not been for the goods on board the Hope, he would not be allowed to land one single bale, & further, if Mr. Tho. Franklin did not receive the goods, he, the said Capt. Spicer was to proceed with them to Philadelphia, and if not taken there, to carry them to Baltimore in Maryland, and if not allowed to land them there, to proceed back to Hull, with the vessel and cargo; and putting his hand into his pocket, drew out a paper, and said in that paper, was the names of four of the committee of merchants in this city, who was concerned in the lading of the ship Hope, "which paper was you to see, would set you all by the ears;" and further these deponents say not. Sworn before me this twenty-seventh day of September, 1769.

Josias S. Vavasor,
Adolph Waldron.

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

Wants a Place,

AN elderly Woman, who understands looking after a House, cooking and most Sorts of the Business of a Family, but would not choose to undertake the laborious Parts of it. She is qualified to Nurse Sick Persons, Children, &c. has been used to live in genteel Families, and can be well recommended.——Inquire of the Printer. 95 98

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. HOLT,—As the late Comet has been the Subject of much Converſation, and perhaps, not much leſs Admiration,——Its veſpertine Appearance being alſo ſhortly expected——You will oblige one of your female Readers, by giving the following Lines a Place in your Poet's Corner, next Week.—

——"AMID the radiant orbs (the ſky,
That more than deck, that animate
The life-infuſing ſuns of other worlds;
Lo! from the dead immenſity of ſpace
Returning, with accelerated courſe,
The ruſhing Comet to the ſun deſcends;
And as he ſinks below the ſhading earth,
With awful chain projected o'er the heavens,
The guilty nations tremble. But, above
Thoſe ſuperſtitious horrors that enſlave
The fond ſequacious herd, to myſtic faith
And blind amazement prone, the enlightened few,
Whoſe godlike minds philoſophy exalts,
The glorious ſtranger hail. They feel a joy
Divinely great; they in their powers exult,
That wondrous force of thought, which mounting ſpurns
This duſky ſpot, and meaſures all the ſky;
While, from his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew,
In ſeeming terror clad, but kindly bent
To work the will of all-ſuſtaining Love:
From his huge vapory train perhaps to ſhake
Reviving moiſture on the numerous orbs,
Thro' which his long elliptic winds; perhaps
To lend new fuel to declining ſuns,
To light up worlds, and feed th' eternal fire."

THOMPSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons who are intereſted in the Eſtate of Joſeph Cook, an inſolvent Debtor, to bring in their Accounts, either to Mr. THOMAS PETTIT, or JOHN WARNER, by the Eighteenth Day of the enſuing Month of October, ſo that every Creditor may receive his Dividend 94 97

Mrs. BROCK,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that ſhe has removed from the Houſe where ſhe formerly liv'd, into the commodious new Brick Houſe, near the City-Hall, which was lately improved by the Widow Graham,—where ſhe keeps the very beſt of neat Wines, and other Liquors; likewiſe Lodgings for Gentlemen and Ladies.——Any who chooſe to Favour her with their Cuſtom, may depend on the very beſt Uſage in her Power. Dinners provided from 12 till 3.

N. B. Any Perſons by ſending, may be ſupplied with Victuals abroad, from 12 to 3 o'Clock 94 97

A Woman with a good new Breaſt of Milk, who can be well recommended, would be willing to go into any creditable Family in Town or Country, as a Wet Nurſe, or to take a Child to nurſe.——Inquire of the Printer. 94 97

September 21, 1769.

TO BE LET, at Mrs. Tanner's, Milliner, In Smith-Street;

TWO genteel Rooms; a Lodging Room, and the Uſe of a Garret and Kitchen, if required;——Likewiſe to be diſpoſed of, the Time of a Lad, ſix Years and upwards to come. Alſo,

At the above Place, there is to be ſold cheap,—A choice Collection of Muſic, by the moſt eminent Compoſers, ſuch as Handel, Arne, Corelli, Geminiani, &c. &c. &c. 94 97

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY the 10th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, a German ſervant man and his wife, their name is George Enger, and Elizabeth his wife, he pretends to be a ſhoemaker, and miner, by trade; the man is about five feet four inches high: Had on when he went away, an old green waiſtcoat, and check trowſers, he has ſhort white hair, thick lips, ſnuffs a good deal; he is about 45 years old. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, or either of them, in any of his Majeſty's gaols, or brings them to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, by me HENRY HORNEFFER.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off, at their peril. 94 97

To be SOLD or LET,

A Pleaſant ſituated FARM in Shrewsbury, lying on the Sea Coaſt at Long-Branch; this Place contains about 110 Acres, with good Improvements, is well ſituated for any Perſon that ſhould incline to have a pleaſant Retirement, from Heat in Summer, or ſhould chooſe to go into the Buſineſs of keeping Lodgers, or to carry on a Fiſhery, the Cod and Sea Baſs being taken in great Plenty before the Door: Any Perſon inclining to buy or rent the ſaid Place, may know the Terms by applying to JOHN MORRIS, living on the Premiſes, by whom an indiſputable Title ſhall be given; and any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, ſhall have reaſonable Payments

Likewiſe, a Tract of Land lying at Forked River, on the North-Side of the North-Branch of ſaid River, containing 370 Acres, 200 of it Meadow, and the Upland the beſt in that Part of the Country; an undiſputed Title ſhall be given for the Land, by the ſaid JOHN MORRIS, living at Long-Branch. 91 94

THOMAS CHARLES WILLETT,

REMOVED from the houſe where he lived, two doors below Mr. Grove Bend's, to the houſe wherein Dr. Farquar lived in Wall-ſtreet, near the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe,—ſells for cash on the loweſt terms.

GAUZES, muſlins, lawns, catguts, gauze aprons and handkerchiefs, ſattins for cloaks, and gowns; farſnets, peelongs and modes, very cheap laces of all ſorts, trimmings for gowns and cloaks; Barcelona farſnets; ſilk and linen handkerchiefs; threads and cottons of all ſorts, ſewing ſilks and needles; bobbins and tapes, monſopretties and ferrits, ſtay trimmings, flowered lawn aprons, Dutch lace, ſtay laces all ſorts, ſkeleton and ſkein wire, beautiful ſtriped and figur'd lutestrings, turbans, muffs and tippets; all ſorts of garnet, French and India pearl necklaces and ear-rings; gloves of all ſorts, fans, farſnet and ſtuff quilted petticoats, tortoiſeſhell, horn, and ivory combs; oſtrich feathers, all ſorts of Italian and French flowers, ribbonds of all ſorts; velvet collars, pins, ſilk ſtockings, French quilting and flower'd dimity; tooth powder and bruſhes, ſtuffs and tingle lutestrings, pocket knives, pocket books, combs in caſes, copper plate linens and cottons for gowns, boys and girls caps and hats, ſcarlet and black cloaks and cardinals, with all ſorts of ready made millenary goods; many of the above articles will be ſold at a *cent.* 92 95

HENRY REMSEN, JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following aſſortment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown and mix'd broad cloths in half pieces,
Blue cloth for womens wear,
Scarlet and blue ſilk and worſted cord for cloaks
Blue and red ſtrouds
Striped blankets
6-4 grey frizes
Narrow frizes of all colours
Plains and forreſt cloths
Fearnoughts of all colours
Bearſkin and coating
Blue kerſey, ſhalloons
Everlaſtings, drawboys
Blue drab cloth
Figured Ermins,
Durants and callimancoes
Iriſh and German linens
Printed and penciled furniture callicoes, and printed cottons
Purple and other callicoes
Fancy ground chintzes
Iriſh ſheeting
Three-quarter dowlas
Black China taffaties
Narrow Perſians
Peelongs and figured modes
Cambricks and lawns
Packet do.
Buckram
Bedbunts and Flanders tick
Cravats
Manchester velvets
Worſted pluſh
Ribbons and gimps
Quality and ſhoe binding
Gartering, tapes
Whitechapel, common and darning needles
Plain and figured ſilk mitts and gloves
Linen handkerchiefs
Links, buckles
Thread, buttons, twiſt, ſilk, and hair
Fans and knee garters
Cotton romals
Girls and maids purple mitts
Womens black ſhammy mitts and gloves
Mens ſhammy gloves
Mens ſingle and double ſtriped worſted caps
Mens cotton German Town caps
Mens grey ribb'd knit ſtockings
Mens and womens worſted ſtockings
Ivory and horn combs
Ink powder
Black crow, cloth and light coloured ſewing ſilk
Striped and figured ſtuffs and duroys
Striped camblets
Iriſh camblets
Broad, blue, and brown camblets for cloaks
Serges or long ells
Pillows and jeans
beſt wool cards
Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Some felt hats and ſailor's caps.

N. B. Ready money given for pot and pearl aſhes, and bees-wax 92 1

TO BE SOLD, BY *PHILIP LIVINGSTON,*

At his Store near the Ferry-Stairs;

BROAD-cloths, Bath and common coatings, frizes, fearnought, bear-ſkins, forreſt cloths, callimancoes, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, camblets; mens worſted hoſe, ſilk and cotton gowns, threads, an aſſortment of buttons, garlix, Turky burdets; Iriſh linen, Manchester velvets, counterpanes, worſted pluſh, writing paper of all ſorts; ſhoe and knee buckles, knitting pins, looking glaſſes; 6 by 8 window glaſs, two and three thread twine, grindſtons, marble chimney pieces and ſquares; heart and club ſteel, deck nails, ſheathing nails; white waſh, hand and ſhoe bruſhes, pimento, ginger, cotton; Congo and bohea tea, Teneriffe wine, New-York rum, brandy and geneva, in caſes and caſks, fine and common cordials in caſes, and a parcel of choice deer-ſkins. 92 95

BY Order of his Worſhip John Hunt, Eſq. Mayor, the Aldermen and Common Council of the Borough Town of Weſtcheſter: Public Notice is hereby given, that on the laſt Tueſday in October next, there will be held a Fair in the ſaid Borough Town of Weſtchester; and there will be expoſed to Sale, all Sorts of Creatures, ſuch as Horſes, Oxen, Cows, young Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry Sorts of Goods; the ſame to begin at 10 o'Clock of ſaid Day, and to continue for the Space of three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Another Fair to be held in ſaid Borough Town of Weſt Cheſter, the 2d Tueſday in May next and to continue for three Days and no longer, and that yearly. Theſe Fairs to be held according to Charter.

Borough Town of Weſtcheſter, Sept. 5th, 1769. 93 96

New-York, Sept. 13 1769

RUN away from his lodgings at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, rigger and corker, at the Ship-yards in this city, a man, who called himſelf John Gibbs, and ſaid he was a doctor. He ſtole from the ſubſcriber and carried off with him, a ſailor's new cotton, red and white jacket with ſleeves, a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, check ſhirt, and a conſiderable ſum of money. He is a very tall ſmooth faced man, has a fair complection, dark brown hair, long noſe, full eye, ſpeaks thick, and broad Scotch; had on a black waiſtcoat, white thread ſtockings, and a blue ſurtout coat, and had much the appearance of a gentleman.——Whoever takes up and delivers me or ſecures the ſaid thief, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble.

93 96 JOHN JOSEPH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14th, 1769.

HUghes's Night-School will begin on Monday Evening the 18th Inſtant, and as every Thing which divides the Attention, muſt be an Obſtruction to Improvement—conſequently incompatible with the Deſign of a School—No Kind of Diſorder will be connived at: but an uninterrupted Attendance will be given, as the only Means of preſerving due Application. 93 96

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

At the Sign of the Golden Anvil,

Oppoſite the Oſwego Market, has for Sale, the following Goods, which he will ſell as cheap, for ready Caſh as he did before the Non-Importation Agreement took Place, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths, of various Colours and Prices. Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Calimancoes, Buckram, Buttons, ſewing Silk, Twiſt and Mohair, blue and red Coating, Bath Coating for Surtout Coats, blue red and Cloth coloured, ſix Quarter Naps, yard wide Forreſt Knaps, Kerſey, Penniſton & Half-thicks, ſpotted Ruggs, ſtriped & roſe Blankets, white, yellow, red, ſtriped and flowered Flannels; red and blue Duffils, plain and ſpotted Swan-ſkin, Worſted Stockings, yd. and yd. and 3-8th Cotton Checks; Haerlem Stripes, Iriſh Linens, Ruſſia and Iriſh Sheeting, German and Iriſh Dowlas, Oznabrigs, Clouting Diaper, Calicoes, cambricks and Lawns, Ribbons, Perſians, Peelongs, Modes, black India Taffaty, Silk and Cotton Romalls, Bandanoes, black Barcelona Handkerchiefs Scotch and printed Linen Ditto, ſtriped and plain broad Camblets, Iriſh Camblets, black Bombazine, beſt Iriſh Poplins of different Colours, three, four and ſix Thread Breeches Patterns; black Everlaſting broad black Ruſſel, beſides many other Articles in the Dry-Good Way.

Alſo, Beſt refined Bar-Iron, Anvils, Sick-Irons, Hammers and Sledges, Files and Raſps, German, bliſter'd and ſigure of 3 Steel, American faggot and bliſter'd do Sheet-Iron, beſt Gun-Barrels and Locks, beſt Carpenters, Hand, Pannel, Tenon and Saſh Saws, Mill and Croſs-cut Ditto, Carpenters Bench and moulding Planes, Broad-axes, Adzes, Chiſels, Hammers, Drawing-knives, Squares, Rules, Augers, and Gimblets, Braſs Kettles beſt double-gilt Pinchbeck Buckles, at prime Coſt, Braſs Candleſticks, Coffee-pots, and Coffee-Mills, Knives and Forks, Locks and Hinges, Spring Bolts, Frying-pans, Woolcards &c &c.

Likewiſe, Beſt Bohea Tea, Muſcovado Sugar, French Cotton, genuine Haerlem Oyl, and Neurenburgh Salve, Dutch Folio and Quarto Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalm and other Dutch Books as uſual.

Alſo, The following Goods made at the New-York Air Furnace, Pots, Kettles, Pye Pans, Dutch Ovens, plain and figured Chimney Backs, elegant Grates or Bath Stoves, for burning Coals; ſquare Iron Stoves for Work-ſhops or Ships Cabbins, perpetual Ovens, boiling Plates, Potaſh Kettles, and Sugar-boylers, Cart, Waggon and Chair Boxes for wooden or Iron Axel-trees, half Hundreds and ſmaller Weights, Forge Hammers, &c. Anvils, which have been found on Proof, to be ſuperior to Engliſh Hammers, beſides many other Articles in the caſt Way, that may be made to any Pattern that ſhall be left at the Foundery, or at my Houſe.

THE Sale of Lawrence Weſſell's Houſe and Lot of Ground in Bayard-Street, which was advertiſed for Sale for ſome Time paſt, to be ſold the 30th Auguſt. Is poſtponed till Wedneſday, September 29th, when it will be ſold at Vendue, at the Merchant's-Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o'Clock of the ſame Day. Conditions of Sale be ſeen at the Time of Sale. 91 94

For LONDON,

And to ſail with all convenient Speed,

The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA
THOMAS MILLER,
COMMANDER;

HAving two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomly Accommodations in the Cabbin for Twelve Paſſengers only, for Freight or Paſſage, apply to Reade and Yates, or ſaid Commander.

New-York, Auguſt 17. 89—

New-York, 8th June, 1769.

VAUX-HALL GARDENS,

HAVE been newly fitted up in a very genteel, pleaſing Manner, are pleaſantly ſituate, and now open for the Reception of Ladies, Gentlemen, &c and will be illuminated every Evening in the Week; Coffee, Tea, and Hot Rolls at any Hour in the Day, neat Wines and other Liquors, with Cakes, as uſual. A Concert of Muſic Vocal and Inſtrumental will ſhortly be performed twice every Week, of which due Notice will be given——Contiguous to the Garden there is a very good Long Room, convenient for a Ball or Turtle Entertainment; alſo Dinners or Suppers, dreſſed in the moſt elegant Manner, on timely Notice being given to the *Public*'s already much obliged, and very obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL FRANCIS.

☞ The Gardens would have been opened earlier in the Spring, but on Account of the Theatre. 79—

To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK diſtill'd rum, Weſt-India ditto, by the hogſhead or barrel, cordials of the beſt quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63—

WE hear ſome Copies are to be had in Town of the famous North-Britons, No. 50 and 51, for publiſhing which Mr Bingley is now under Confinement in the King's Bench Priſon in London.——Inquire at the Printing-Office.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertiſements of no more Length than Breadth are inſerted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertiſements in the ſame Proportion.

SUPPLEM
O

CHARLES-TOWN, (So.
In the Commons Houſe of Aſſe
Auguſt, 17

ORDERED,

THAT his Excellenc
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the Troops now in
General Gage's Le
of the Committee, and the
to his Honour the Lieutenant-
and all Matters relative the
made public.

By Ord
THOMA

Thurſday, *the* 30*th D*
A Meſſage from his Excelle
the Maſter in Cha

Mr. Speaker and Gentleme

I Send you a Copy of a L
from Major Cheſolm, an
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Things as may be requiſite.

June 28, 1769.

Copy of Major Cheſolm's Le

May it pleaſe your Excell

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Barrack Neceſſaries, eſpecial
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And
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ORDERED,

That his Excellency's
Cheſolm's Letter, be referr
the following Gentlemen, v

Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lowndes
Gadſden, Mr. Maultrie, Mr
Huger, Mr. Poaug, and Dr

Saturday, *the firſt Da*

Capt. Gadſden from the C
his Excelleney the Governor
June laſt, and Major Cheſo
Barrack Neceſſaries for Sold
that a Meſſage be ſent to t
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Houſe, whether his Majeſty
Province, are to Garriſon
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from Time to Time.

ORDERED,

That a Meſſage be accor
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Accordingly the followin
and ſent to his Excelleney.

May it pleaſe your Exc

THIS Houſe humbly
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now in this Province, are
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tachments of his Majeſty's
Time.

By Or
PETER MA

Tueſday, *the* 4*th D*
A Meſſage from the Gover
Council

Mr. Speaker and Gent

FOR Anſwer to your Me
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July 1, 1769.

Copy of General Gage's L

My Lord, New

AS I am apprehenſive,
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ſuch a Number of the ſaid
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cover at St. Auguſtine, may
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Spring.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—Numb. 1395

[THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1769.]

CHARLES-TOWN, (So. Carolina) August 29.

In the Commons House of Assembly, the 22d Day of August, 1769.

ORDERED,

THAT his Excellency the Governor's several Messages to this House, relative to the Troops now in this Province, with General Gage's Letter, and the Report of the Committee, and the Message of this House to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor thereupon; and all Matters relative thereto, be printed and made public.

By Order of the House,
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

Thursday, *the 30th Day of* June, 1769.

A Message from his Excellency the Governor, by the Master in Chancery, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

I Send you a Copy of a Letter I have received from Major Chesolm, and strongly recommend the Contents of it to your Consideration, in Regard to the providing the King's Troops with such Things as may be requisite.

June 28, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

Copy of Major Chesolm's Letter to his Excellency.

May it please your Excellency,

I Am sensible whatever may be for his Majesty's Service, will be the Object of your Excellency's Attention, and therefore should not have now troubled your Lordship, if I did not think the Hardships the Soldiers have suffered for the Want of Barrack Necessaries, especially of Fuel; of which the Quantity delivered, is not near sufficient to dress Provisions for the Men, without any Allowance for the Officers; called on me again to lay their Case before your Excellency. I have the Honour to be, My Lord, your

Excellency's most obedient,
And most humble Servant,
JAMES CHESOLM.

ORDERED,

That his Excellency's Message, with Major Chesolm's Letter, be referred to a Committee of the following Gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Lynch, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Dart, Captain Gadsden, Mr. Maultrie, Mr. Williamson, Mr. John Huger, Mr. Pogg, and Dr. Oliphant.

Saturday, *the first Day of* July, 1769.

Capt. Gadsden from the Committee appointed on his Excellency the Governor's Message of the 28th June last, and Major Chesolm's Letter, relative to Barrack Necessaries for Soldiers, moved the House, that a Message be sent to the Governor, to desire that his Excellency will be pleased to inform this House, whether his Majesty's Troops now in this Province, are to Garrison the Frontier Forts, as have been done by the Independent Companies, and the several Detachments of his Majesty's Troops, from Time to Time.

ORDERED,

That a Message be accordingly prepared to be sent to his Excellency.

Accordingly the following Message was prepared and sent to his Excellency.

May it please your Excellency,

THIS House humbly intreat your Excellency to inform them, whether his Majesty's Troops now in this Province, are to Garrison the Frontier Forts; a Duty which was formerly performed by the Independent Companies, and the several Detachments of his Majesty's Troops, from Time to Time.

By Order of the House,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

Tuesday, *the 4th Day of* July, 1769.

A Message from the Governor, by the Clerk of the Council, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

FOR Answer to your Message, dated this Day, I send you a Copy of General Gage's Letter to me, before the Arrival of the Troops in this Province.

July 1, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

Copy of General Gage's Letter to his Excellency.

My Lord, *New-York*, October 8, 1768.

AS I am apprehensive, that there will be a larger Number of Troops assembled at St. Augustine, than we shall be able to lodge, during the Winter; and that the Barracks which are ordered to be erected there, for their Reception, will not be completed in Time to receive them, before the Severity of the Winter approaches. I am to beg the Favour of your Lordship, to give Directions, that such a Number of the said Troops, as Brigadier General Haldimand shall not be able to put under cover at St. Augustine, may be provided with Quarters, in the Barracks of Charles-Town, till next Spring.

Brigadier Haldimand will acquaint your Lordship of the Number he will be obliged to require Quarters for, and at the same Time will dispatch an Officer to take up small Vessels at Charles-Town, in order to transport the Troops from St. Augustine. In the doing which, I am also to beg the Favour of your Lordship's Assistance. I have the Honour to be, with great Truth and Regard, Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS GAGE.

ORDERED,

That his Excellency's Message, and General Gage's Letter, be referred to the Committee that was appointed on his Excellency's Message of the 28th June last, relative to the Troops in this Province.

Thursday, *the 27th Day of* July, 1769.

A Message from the Governor, by the Clerk of the Council, viz.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

EARLY in your late Convention, I sent a Message to you, desiring you would provide Barrack Necessaries, for his Majesty's Troops now quartered in this Province; as I received no Answer to it, and the Troops are suffering great Inconveniencies for want of them, I again repeat my Requisition to you upon that Head.

July 27, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

ORDERED,

That the Committee that was appointed on the 30th June last, on his Excellency the Governor's Message, relative to the Troops now in this Province, be now revived; and that the Message of his Excellency of this Day, be referred to the said Committee.

Saturday, *the 29th Day of* July, 1769.

ORDERED,

That a Message be prepared to be sent to the Governor, in Answer to his Excellency's Message of the 27th Instant, to acquaint his Excellency that this House having been closely engaged in the Consideration of the Circuit-Court Bill, since the late Prorogation, the Committee have not yet had Time to make a Report upon the Subject Matter of that Message; but that this House will give that Business all convenient Dispatch.

Accordingly the following Message was prepared, and sent to his Excellency, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THIS House upon receiving your Excellency's Message, of the 27th Instant, relating to his Majesty's Troops in this Province, immediately referred the same to the Consideration of a Committee.

But the Attention of the House, having since the late Prorogation been almost entirely engrossed, in the Consideration of the Circuit-Court Bill, the Committe have not yet had Time to make a Report upon the Subject Matter of that Message.

Your Excellency may be assured, that the House will give that Business all convenient Dispatch.

July 29, 1769. *By Order of the House*,
PETER MANIGALT, Speaker.

Thursday, *the 10th Day of* August, 1769.

Mr. Lynch reported from the Committee, to whom his Excellency the Governor's several Messages to this House, with General Gage's Letter, relative to the Troops now in this Province, were referred. And he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the same was read, and is as followeth, viz.

THAT upon the most serious Consideration of the Subject Matter of the said Messages, they are of Opinion that no Provision ought to be made for supplying the Troops now here with Barrack Necessaries, notwithstanding what has been done for the Forces formerly doing Duty in this Province; for the following Reasons.

First, Because it appears clearly from General Gage's Letter to the Governor, that the Troops in Question, never were intended to do the Duty of Guards and Garrisons, which was always performed by the Detachments of his Majesty's Forces that have been heretofore stationed in this Province.

Secondly, By the said Letter it appears that the only Reason of those Troops being sent here, was that they could not be quartered in the Barracks at St. Augustine, where they were intended to be placed, and where they could not expect to be supplied with any Barrack Necessaries at the Expence of the Province.

Thirdly, Because General Gage has not in the Letter abovementioned, desired his Excellency the Governor, to apply to this House for any such Necessaries.

And *Fourthly*, Because there exists an Act of Parliament for raising a Revenue in the Colonies for the Purpose of supporting and maintaining his Majesty's Rights in America; by Virtue of which Act, a very large Revenue is actually levied on the Inhabitants of this Colony, out of which your Committee think the Expence in Question should be defrayed.

ORDERED,

That the said Report be taken into Consideration on Wednesday next the 16th Instant.

Wednesday, *the 16th Day of* August, 1769.

The House (according to Order) proceeded to take into Consideration the Report of the Committee, to whom his Excellency the Governor's several Messages to this House, with General Gage's Letter, relative to the Troops now in this Province, were referred; and the said Report being read a second Time.

RESOLVED,

That this House do agree with the Committee in the said Report.

ORDERED,

That a Committee of the following Gentlemen, be appointed to prepare a Message to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, to acquaint his Honour that this House cannot agree to make any Provision for Barrack Necessaries for the Troops now in this Province, and that they do insert in the said Message, such farther Reasons as may occur to them, in Addition to the Reasons given in said Report, for not complying with his Excellency the Governor's Requisition, viz.

Capt. Gadsden, Mr. Rutledge, Colonel Laurens, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Daniel Horry.

Saturday, *the 19th Day of* August, 1769.

Mr. Rutledge reported from the Committee appointed to prepare a Message to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, to acquaint his Honour that this House cannot agree to make any Provision for Barrack Necessaries for the Troops now in this Province; and he read the Report in his Place, and afterwards delivered it in at the Table, where the same was read, and is as followeth, viz.

May it please your Honour,

THIS House having maturely considered his Excellency the Governor's Application, for a Provision of Barrack Necessaries for his Majesty's Troops now in this Province, with that Attention and Deliberation which the Importance of the Subject required, have resolved not to make any such Provision: and at the same Time, that we communicate this Resolution to your Honour, we think proper to lay before you the Reasons upon which it is founded.

Had no other Circumstance occured to render our defraying this Expence improper, than the long Intermission of the General Assembly, we should have thought ourselves justified by that alone, in refusing it. The Charge being incurred without our Consent, and at a Time when, according to the Directions of the Election Act, we should have been convened. But there are several other weighty, and in our Opinion, unanswerable Objections, to this being a Provincial Charge; for it appears from his Excellency General Gage's Letter to the Governor, that these Troops were not intended to do, and they never have done the Duty of Guards and Garrisons here, which have always been performed by the Detachments of his Majesty's Forces, for whom Barrack Necessaries have been allowed, or Provision in Lieu thereof made by this Province.

The Reason of their being sent hither, was not to bring any Expence upon the Province, but that they might be accommodated with our Barracks, there not being at that Time sufficient Barracks at St. Augustine, where they were intended to be Quartered; and we believe it would be a Matter of as great Surprise to his Excellency the General, as of Concern to our Constituents, to find us so desirous of burdening them, as to provide for Troops destined for another Place, where they must have been maintained by the King, sent hither merely for their own Convenience, unapplied for by the Province, and not doing or intended to do any Service or Duty here, altho' the Forts *Prince-George* and *Charlotte*, built by us, on the strongest Recommendations from Government as absolutely necessary, at considerable Cost, without any to the Crown, have been for many Months past altogether abandoned.

If these Troops had been applied for by the Province, and had done Duty here, we should have looked upon ourselves well intitled to such Protection and Support from his Majesty, in common with his other Subjects, and not bound even in that Case to have made the Provision required; for your Honour well knows, that the Duties imposed on and collected in this Province, to a considerable Amount, by Virtue of the Acts of Parliament for raising a Revenue in America, are by those Acts expressly declared to be for defraying the Expe[nce]

of protecting, defending, and ſecuring his Majeſty's Dominions in America; and therefore any Charge of this Sort, ſhould be paid out of that Fund.

Though we cannot omit this Occaſion of teſtifying our entire Approbation of the peaceable and orderly Behaviour of the Officers and Men, under the Command of Major Cheſolm, during their Reſidence here: Yet, under the Circumſtances, and for the Reaſons above mentioned, we are conſtrained to refuſe making the deſired Proviſion, during the Exiſtence of thoſe Acts—Acts which ſtrike at the very Root of our Conſtitution, by taking our Property without our Conſent, and depriving us of the Liberty of giving to our Sovereign.

With what Juſtice or Propriety can his Majeſty's Governors aſk ſuch Supplies, when all that is tho't neceſſary is taken without our Concurrence. And what Encouragement have we to grant, when our giving would tend only to increaſe Burdens already grievous and oppreſſive.

We now beg Leave to aſſure your Honour, that when theſe Acts, ſo loudly and univerſally complained of by our Fellow Subjects in America, as unconſtitutional, ſhall be repealed, (an Event which we moſt ardently deſire, and hope is not far diſtant) and the Colonies thereby reſtored to that Degree of his Majeſty's Favour and Confidence, which they formerly enjoyed, and juſtly deſerve; and to their ancient, free and honourable Station, of granting or refuſing what ſhall be conſtitutionally required for his Majeſty's Service; as we will yield to none of his Subjects in Duty and Affection for his ſacred Perſon and Government, conſiſtent with that Duty which we owe to our Conſtituents; ſo we will at all Times rejoice in every Opportunity of manifeſting them, by a ready Attention to all Requiſitions on the Part of the Crown, and a ſpeedy and cheerful Compliance with ſuch as ſhall appear to us juſt, reaſonable or neceſſary.

ORDERED, That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration on Monday next.

Monday, *the 21ſt Day of* Auguſt, 1769.

The Houſe (according to Order) proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Meſſage to be ſent to the Lieutenant Governor, to acquaint his Honour that this Houſe cannot agree to make any Proviſion for Barrack Neceſſaries for the Troops now in this Province. And the ſaid Meſſage being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to.

ORDERED, That the ſaid Meſſage be engroſſed.

Wedneſday, *the 23d Day of* Auguſt, 1769

The Meſſage from his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, being engroſſed according to Order.

ORDERED, That Mr. Speaker do Sign the ſame.

ORDERED:

That Mr. Rutledge and Mr. Williamſon, do wait on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, with the ſaid Meſſage.

To the Printer of the GEN. EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE great General Paoli is the moſt extraordinary man ever known or heard of. He has the aſtoniſhing art of conveying himſelf from one part of the globe to another, in leſs time than another man would be able to walk a few miles. According to the ſeveral accounts of him, we one day find him at Leghorn; the next he viſits the King of Sardinia; from Sardinia he flies back up into the mountains of Corſica; and in a few moments the Empreſs of Ruſſia embraces him in her arms at Peterſburgh. Laſt Wedneſday morning however, he arrived in London; and in leſs than half an hour had a conference with the King of Pruſſia at Berlin; but he returned to London in the afternoon, and drank tea with Mrs. Macaulay. In the evening he took a walk to York; and next morning making the tour of England, he returned to dinner at the Thatched-houſe in St. James's This day he dines with me in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide; and talks of ſpending the evening in Italy; where, he ſays, he will not omit his moſt grateful devoirs to the Earl of Bute. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

A. G.

Letter from Stratford upon Avon, June 20, 1769.

SUR,

I Hopes this will find you in gud helth, as I am at preſant, and fathur and muthur, and all our famly proſed be God for it. We havnt had ſich gud wethur as we cud lik, and the cow that fathur bot at Eſum markit turns out bad, and muthur calls fathur ful for laing out his muny ſo fuliſh. I I hopes Mrs. Morris is better nor a was wen I ſeed hur. Wunt you and hur come to the ſheaw? We ſhall have ſich rakitting as never was the lik. Siſter Sall has got a neggledumgee from London, and the ſchulmaſter of our town ſais as how Sall luks lik a Heathen God in it. Sall thinks as how ſhe ſhall get a Lord for her huſband; for a grate many Lords will cum to pay as the ſchulmaſter ſais a tributation of furreverance to the imurtal memory of Shickleſpur.

JOHN MORTON,

At his Store in Queen-Street, near the Fly-Market, has for Sale,

FUrniture checks,
¾, yard wide, and yard and ¼ cotton & linen ditto
Iriſh linen from 2s. to 10s. per yard
Coarſe and fine ſheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlas
Garlix, Jaggings and chilloes
Toweling
Rolls and buckrum
Stamp'd cambric handkerchiefs
Souſee, and check linen and cotton ditto
Spotted red and white, and blue and white ditto
Flower'd and plain lawn do.
Silk romalls and bandanoes
Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats
Perſians, taffeties and farſenets
Paduſoy, ducape, luteſtring mantua and armozine ſilks
Black, white, drab, green, crimſon and ſky coloured ſattins and peelongs
Flower'd ſattins, and figur'd modes
Flower'd gauze
Black catgut
Curtain and binding callicoes
Callicoes, chintzes, & cottons
Cotton gowns and counterpanes
Fine and coarſe cambries and lawns
Bed bunts and ticking
Mens laced hats
Mens and boys caſtor and felt do.
Mohair and ſewing ſilk of all colours
Flemiſh, Scotch, and Nun's thread
Darning and ſtitching do.
Shaded crewels and bobbin
Apron and cap capes
Wriſtband and broad do.
Quality and ſhoe binding
Hoſe's and Briſtol ſhoes
Superfine middling, and low priced blue, green, brown, drab, Tyrian, and pompadour broad cloths
Naps and coatings of various colours
Bath rugs, kerſies, and half-thicks
Red and blue penniſtons
Green and red baize
Black everlaſting
Crimſon Aurora
Red, yellow white and ſpotted ſwanſkins and flannels
Scarlet, blue, green, black, and brown callimanooes, durants and tammies
Croſs bar'd and plain camblets and ſtuffs
Thickſets
Scotch plaids
Silk and Iriſh camblets
Flower'd do.
Venetian and Iriſh poplins
White and colour'd jeans, and fuſtians,
Flower'd, plain, and corded dimities
Black crape, bombazine and granette
Silk and worſted breeches patterns
Knee garters and trimmings
Mens and womens velvet
Worſted and hair pluſh
Wilton, Scotch and liſting carpets
Bed ſide, entry, and ſtair do.
Mens black and white ſilk gloves, ditto buck and ſhammy do.
Womens, maids, and girls, ſilk, worſted, kid, and lamb gloves and mitts
Mens ſilk worſted, thread, and cotton, rib'd and plain hoſe, gauze do. for under ſtockings
Womens black worſted, white ſilk, thread & cotton hoſe
Wax-work,—kings, queens, and princes
Blue feathers
A great variety of plain and figur'd ſattin, paduſoy and luteſtring ribbons
Broad and narrow lace do.
Hat trimmings
Open edge ribbon
Black and white lace
Blond and cap do.
Skeleton and cap wire
Pearl necklaces, faſhionable fans, pineuſhing trunks
Barbers trimmings
Sealing wax, waters,
Ink powder quills
Letter ſiles
Pewter ink ſtands
Shirt buttons and wives
Knives and forks, cutteaus,
Penknives, razors, ſciſſars
Children's knives, handſaws,
Iron ſquares
Lathing and carpenters hammers, files of all ſorts
Plane irons, augers, gouges, chiſſels ſtraners, ſhoemakers articles, carpenters and coopers tools, deſk furniture, and many other articles of ironmongery
Tin and roll plates
Common and caſt ſteel
Frying pans
4d, 8d, 12d, 20d, 24d, and 30d, nails
Gilt frame looking glaſſes,
Dreſſing glaſſes, and
Swingers
Alſo, a large aſſortment of China, uſeful and ornamental, together with a parcel of Queen's, or yellow ware.
The particulars of which would be too tedious to enumerate.

N B. The ſaid MORTON has a complete ſet of boults, &c. for cleaning flax ſeed, to diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms. 92 95

TO BE SOLD,

A Stout, genteel, likely, well-limb'd, young Negro Man 24 Years of Age, brought up on a Farm, and can do all Manner of Work thereon, and ſold only becauſe the Owner has too many on ſo ſmall a Place. Enquire of Evert Bancker, jun. near the Royal Exchange. 93 96

Juſt opened, and to be ſold, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

CHARLES M'EVERS,

A Large Aſſortment of Woollens and other Goods, ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon.

Alſo, for Caſh only;

Engliſh Tea, by the Cheſt, Hoſe's and Briſtol Shoes, by the Trunk, and choice Connecticut Pork.——Ready Money given for *Pot* or *Pearl* Aſhes, in Proportion to the Brand it will bear.

N. B. All Accounts ſtill depending with the Eſtate of James M'Evers deceaſed, will be put in Suit, if not ſhortly cloſed. 91—

A Merchant having occaſion for the ſervice of two years of a young man, (who has been between two and three years in a merchant's compting-houſe) by applying to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, may hear of ſuch a perſon, who will be ſtrongly recommended for his abilites and moral character;—his lodgings and clothes to be found him in conſideration of his ſervices.

New-York, Sept. 13. 1769. 93 96

NEW-YORK, Sept. the 6th, 1769.

PETER VIANY,

Continues to teach MUSIC, FENCING and DANCING, at Mrs. Hays's, oppoſite to the Hon. John Watts's, near the Exchange.

HE propoſes to open his public Dancing ſchool, on the firſt Monday of October, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.——He teaches Ladies and Gentlemen, in private, either at his ſchool, or at their own houſes.

As he teaches in the ſtyle of the beſt maſters in Europe, and their manner is diſcoverable in his ſcholars (tho' but few of them have yet had time to be perfected in their minuets) he makes no doubt of being favoured with the farther protection and countenance of the Ladies and Gentlemen, who have hitherto employed him. 92 95

JAMES RIVINGTON,

Bookſeller in Wall-Street, NEW-YORK,

POSSESSED of many inconteſtible Proofs of the wonderful Efficacy of the Medicine herewith advertiſed, preſumes with the utmoſt Confidence, to recommend it to thoſe who are afflicted with Diſeaſes, occaſioned by Impurities of the Blood, as it cures the moſt inveterate *Scurvy, Scrofula's, Leproſy, Pimpled Faces*, if ever ſo long ſtanding, *Piles*, old obſtinate *Sores* or *Ulcers*, preventing malignant Humours of every Kind from being thrown upon the *Lungs, Liver*, &c. &c.

MAREDANT's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS.

The Benefit many Perſons of Rank and others have found from the Uſe of them may be ſeen in printed Accounts to be had of Mr Rivington. The following Caſe of Lieut. Colonel Joſeph Feyrac, late of his Majeſty's Royal Iriſh Regiment of Foot and of Mr. Good, late Surgeon of his Majeſty's Sloop Ferrit, are extracted from them.

The CASE *of* JOSEPH FEYRAC, *Eſq; late Lieutenant-Colonel to his Majeſty's 18th or Royal Regiment of Foot in Ireland, cured by the Uſe of* Maredant's Drops.

To Mr. NORTON, Surgeon,

SIR,

I Have at laſt the very great Pleaſure of acquainting you that I am perfectly recovered from my late Illneſs by taking your Drops, and perſiſting in them ſince the 1ſt of February laſt; as this Remedy muſt be of great Benefit to the Public; in Juſtice to them and to you, I here ſend you the Particulars of my Diſtemper, for the Peruſal of all ſuch, who by going to your Houſe chooſe to be informed of the Certainty of their Effects.

In the Year 1758 and 1759, I was attacked by a violent Scurvy, having no Part free from large Pimples, Scurf or Ulcers but the Palms of my Hands, my Face and Breaſt, attended by a total want of Appetite Sleep and Spirits, to ſuch a Degree I was afflicted, that I wiſhed myſelf dead, having followed many different Preſcriptions to no Manner of Purpoſe; From this Situation I was relieved by an old Woman, who undertook to cure me, and accordingly all this was caried off by the Juice of Herbs, preceded by violent Bleedings, followed by Diet-Drinks and outward Applications, when I was to all outward Appearance well for about a Year, but ever ſince I have been ailing without any viſible Signs, being greatly diſtreſſed for Want of Sleep, great Lowneſs of Spirits, and Loſs of Appetite: when about ſixteen Months ſince, I was ſuddenly taken ill with the moſt ſharp and acute Pains in my Back and Side; this was followed by violent Inflammations in my Eyes ſwelling of Limbs, &c. I kept my Room three Months before I could ſtir, was ſent to Bath, found a bad Effect from the Waters; a Humour after my Sickneſs fell into my Heel, I was ordered to pump, but all to no Purpoſe: at laſt I could neither walk nor ride, when I was adviſed to bliſter it, and half a Pint of the moſt corroſive Matter came out, but was thirty Days a healing on Account of a violent Scorbutic Habit the Surgeon then ſaw I was in; as ſoon as healed I went out, but returned Home with my Leg greatly inflamed, not able to ſtand upon it or kneel, I was then kept in Poultices for a Month from my Knee to my Heel before I could walk. I then to all Appearance was outwardly well, but ſtill low in Spirits, want of Appetite, Sleep, &c. It happened then that I read your Advertiſement in the Bath Papers, and making the ſtricteſt Enquiry on the Spot, of Mr. *Attwood*'s Cure, I found it atteſted by every one there: I came to London the latter End of January laſt, have taken your Drops ever ſince the 1ſt of February, a Week after I began, it drove out the Humour in the Small of my Leg, and in different Parts from the Heel to ſomewhat beneath the Calf, and upon the Back of both my Hands: the Matter that came out of my Leg was ſo corroſive that the Cloth that was on when waſh'd became full of Holes, the Matter or Spots could not be waſh'd out, but burnt the Piece out; this Humour has gradually come out, cruſted and then peel'd of, and has ſlowly decreaſed, in Violence until it came to meer Water, and is now perfectly healed; my Hands were ſhocking to the Sight, but dry'd by Degrees, then peel'd off, more came out and went off in like Manner ſucceſſively but have been well long ſince, and I am now well recovered, my Strength is returned, my Spirits good my Stomach the ſame, and Sleep well; in ſhort, I thought myſelf ſo bad as obliged me to leave the Service, deſpairing entirely of a perfect Recovery.

I am, Sir, Your very obliged humble Servant,

JOSEPH FEYRAC,

in good Health, Aug 24, 1768.

London, Feb. 17, 1769.

SIR,

I Have the Pleaſure to acquaint you that I have taken of your valuable Drops, which have entirely cured me of a dangerous and obſtinate Fiſtula, I have been afflicted with ſince Sept. 1767. I have not the leaſt Objection to your making this Public, as it may be the Means of doing Service to the Community in general.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant.

JOHN GOOD.

Late Surgeon to his Majeſty's Sloop Ferrit.

☞ Any Perſon doubtful of the Efficacy of this Medicine, may (by applying to Mr. RIVINGTON, where theſe Drops are ſold in bottles at Fourteen Shillings each) be fully convinced of their good Effects, by being referred to People of Credit, who have been cured of the Leproſy, Scurvy, Ulcers, the Evil, Fiſtulas, Piles, long-continued Inflammations of the Eyes and every other Diſorder ariſing from a Foulneſs in the Blood. They may be taken in any Seaſon, without the leaſt Inconvenience or Hindrance of Buſineſs. They alſo perfect Digeſtion, and amazingly create an Appetite. 93 96

RUN-away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday Evening laſt, the 10th Inſtant, A Servant Man, named Robert Tarbitt, born in Paiſley, in Scotland, and ſpeaks much with the Accent of that Country, and has only been about 18 Months in America. He is about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, fair Complection, light brown Hair, which he generally has tied behind, and by trade a Taylor; he carried ſeveral Suits of Clothes with him, particularly a ſhort blue Coat, and a light Sagathie Coat, and black Stocking Breeches;—alſo an Apprentice Lad, named Chriſtopher Angele, born in this City, about 18 Years of Age, ſhort brown curled Hair, pretty much pitted with the Small-Pox, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high; carried with him a ſhort blue Coat, and a Purple Suit of Clothes, and is by trade a Taylor.—Whoever apprehends either of them and ſecures them or either of them, ſo that I may have them or him again, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, beſides all reaſonable Charges.—And I hereby forewarn all Perſons from carrying off, harbouring, or concealing the aforeſaid two Servants, or they muſt expect to anſwer it as the Law directs. 93 96

New-York, Sept. 12. JOHN LAROCHEAUX.